

## GERMANS DENY SINKING FALABA WITHOUT WARNING

Declare Her Captain Was Requested to Put Passengers and Crew in Boats.

### BLAMES THE ENGLISH.

Protest Made Against Detention of the Odenwald at Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—In an official statement issued to-day at the German Embassy in London, the German Government denies the responsibility of the loss of life on board the British steamer Falaba upon the British Government's warning to neutral passengers on ships crossing the war zone. Military necessity is given as the reason for action of submarines which prevents them from saving lives.

"A report from the submarine has not yet been received," said the statement from Berlin, "but the submarine requested the steamer Falaba to put passengers and crew into lifeboats when other ships came up. Lately English merchant ships have been provided with guns by the British Government and advised to ram or otherwise attack German submarines. This advice has repeatedly been followed in order to win promised rewards. Military necessity consequently forces the submarine to act quickly, which makes granting of longer space of time and the saving of lives impossible.

"The German Government regrets the sacrifices of human lives, but both British ships and neutral passengers on board ships were warned urgently and in time not to cross the war zone. Responsibility rests, therefore, with the British Government, which, contrary to international law, inaugurated commercial war against Germany, and, contrary to international law, has caused merchant ships to offer armed resistance."

The German Embassy to-day asked the State Department to investigate the action of American port authorities at San Juan, Porto Rico, in preventing the Odenwald from leaving.

"The Captain of this steamer," the Embassy said, "had asked for clearance papers for Hamburg and the steamer was searched twice by order from Washington by customs authorities. The result of the search having been satisfactory, the Captain was promised clearance papers."

"After having been kept waiting for three days, the Captain believed that the situation forced him to put to sea, disregarding the rules of the harbor, because, otherwise, the assembling of customs authorities, which had been informed of his intention, would have involved the inevitable loss of his ship."

United States officials believed that the Odenwald was about to violate the neutrality of the United States by carrying supplies to German ships at sea or was preparing to outfit on the high seas a new vessel, which they determined her under the neutrality resolution passed by the last Congress and a law against the ship under that law already had been filed by the United States Attorney at San Juan.

### SMYRNA BOMBARDED AGAIN BY THE BRITISH; AIRSHIPS DROP BOMBS.

LONDON, April 6.—The Reuter Telegram Company has received a despatch from Athens saying that British warships again bombarded the forts at the entrance to the Gulf of Smyrna yesterday, according to the report of the captain of the Greek steamer Arcadia.

Hydroplanes of the allies dropped a number of bombs, the captain declares, and the Gulf of Smyrna ordered Europeans to leave town.

## Did you see in THE WORLD this morning

That Herbert B. Swaps sent a five-column story from Havana, telling picturesquely how Jess Willard, the "White Hope," won the championship of the world from Jack Johnson?

That Collector Malone is on the trail of tugs that are surreptitiously supplying British warships from the port of New York?

That four men were drowned when an automobile, early this morning, plunged through an open draw bridge into the Passaic River?

That the United States note to the Allies is a strong challenge of their right to blockade neutral ports and a steady defense of this country's rights?

That all France is profoundly stirred by Capt. Herall's murder of his wife when she refused to leave the front, where he was stationed?

That Paris police are fighting hard to break up a cocaine ring?

That the Germans have "canned" Gifford Pinchot?

Prints the Best News From the War

## U. S. WAR CLAIMS PILING UP AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN

American Consul General Triples His Force in London to Handle Them.

### COMMENT ON U. S. NOTE.

Wilson Says It's a Statement of the Law and He Expects a Reply.

LONDON, April 6.—(Associated Press.)—Because of the great number of claims against the British Government arising from the detention of American cargoes the staff of the American Consul General in London has been increased from nine to twenty-six persons. Consul General Skinner is now arranging for an office in which there shall be established a special department of claims, together with a further increased staff for the speedy preparation of the scores of cases submitted every day.

The definite announcement in the American note made public to-day of the purpose to seek damages for interference with American trade merely puts into concrete form the policy of protecting American ships which has been followed by American consular officials since Great Britain began detaining vessels.

The American steamer Segurance, with a cargo of American wheat from New York for Rotterdam, is now being held at Deal pending a recognition of her cargo to the Netherlands Overseas Trust.

The comment of the English press on the American note challenging the British plan of blockade and insisting that neutral right be preserved is widespread. Most of it expresses gratification with the tone of the note, but there is a great difference of opinion as to the possible results. Newspapers which from the first have advocated a formal blockade of Germany see a loophole in the note for action on the part of the British Government leading to this end, while others express the feeling that fuller understanding by the United States of the British position will lead to acquiescence to the present order in council.

The Westminster Gazette, which is in close touch with the Government, draws particular attention to that passage of the American note which reads as follows: "The United States takes it for granted that the approach of American merchantmen to neutral ports situated upon the long line of coast affected by the order in council will not be interfered with. It is in this sense that the United States interprets the intentions of the British and the Allied Governments."

Continuing the newspaper rebukes those Englishmen who think the American Government should "testify to the world against the violation of Belgium, infractions of the Hague convention and other exhibitions of German brutality."

Wilson Expects British to Answer His Latest Note.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—While the American note to Great Britain does not ask a reply, President Wilson told callers to-day he expected one. The President described the American note as not being argumentative, but, just a statement of the understanding of the United States on the law in the case.

The note to Great Britain, though couched in the most friendly language, demands the right of Great Britain and her allies to blockade neutral ports and reiterates the intention of the United States to insist upon its rights. It declares that to admit that "would be to assume an attitude of unneutrality toward the present enemies of Great Britain, which would be obviously inconsistent with the solemn obligations of this Government in the present circumstances and for Great Britain to make such a claim would be for her to again set at naught the principles for which she has consistently and earnestly contended in other times and circumstances."

The communication takes note of Great Britain's declaration that the enforcement of the order is left largely to the discretion of the prize courts, the customs officers and the navy, and the hope is expressed that the order will not be enforced in such a way as to prevent the free transit of neutral vessels from one neutral to another through the cordon of British warships.

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Take a TAPS

## BOYONET BATTLE RAGES FURIOUSLY AT LUPKOW PASS

Thousands Slain in Hand to Hand Fight on Carpathian Slopes.

### 15,500 LOST IN DAY.

Russian Wing Swinging Down Into Hungarian Plains.

PETROGRAD, April 6.—(United Press.)—A most furious boyonet battle is being fought on the southern ridge and slopes of the Carpathians, at Lupkow Pass, according to despatches reaching here to-day.

In snow-filled gullies and up and down the slippery mountain sides, the struggle is going on. The Austrians in their retreat southward from the railway abandoned much of their artillery. The Hungarians moved up the heights, supported only by small mountain guns.

Neither side has been able to put its artillery to effective use in the broken ranges. Guerrilla warfare, fierce struggles between small groups in the narrow defiles with Austrian and Slav clashing with cold steel, is straining the Lupkow region with thousands of dead.

The Car's troops have not yet passed the Lupkow, according to the best information available at the War Office to-day. They have driven the enemy from each successive height dominating the railway, the Austrians making their stand on the last ridge.

Because of the nature of the fighting at this point despatches are conflicting and it is possible that with both lines broken by intervening mountain peaks a few small bodies of Russians have made their way down the southern slopes through the Austrian lines.

Heavy reinforcements have been thrown into the attack on the Lupkow. The War Office believes that once the way is cleared through this pass the right wing of the enemy north of the Usok will begin to withdraw.

The Russian right wing which crossed into Hungary through the Dukla Pass, began a forward movement against Barfild, according to an unconfirmed report received here to-day. It has clashed with the Austrians a few miles north of the railway head and a great battle is developing.

GENOVA, April 6.—(Associated Press.)—The outcome of the great battle in the Carpathians which has lasted so many weeks cannot yet be foreseen, according to the special correspondent at the front for the Tagblatt.

"There is always the well-based hope that if the Russians advance by virtue of the masses of troops thrown into the Carpathians, they will have to pay dearly, and too dearly."

GENOVA, April 6.—(Associated Press.)—Despatches received here to-day from Budapest state that a serious battle started in the Carpathians on Saturday evening, extending from Dukla to Eperviz, Hungary.

The despatches state that the fighting was the severest around Saros and that the Austrian and German armies were repulsed. The new Bavarian troops suffered heavily, it is said, and the Austrian losses on Monday alone were over 15,000.

The battle continues and reinforcements are being hurried up to assist the Austro-German forces.

PARIS, April 6.—(Associated Press.)—A despatch from a Geneva news agency says that Swiss traffic with Germany has been delayed considerably since Friday on account of the fact that the German railways are being occupied fully in the transportation of troops from Flanders to Austria by way of Munich. These troops will be employed to reinforce the Carpathian front.

It is also said that large bodies of Austrian troops have been withdrawn from the Tyrol, near the Italian frontier.

### GERMANY SUSPENDS PARCEL POST TO ELEVEN COUNTRIES.

BERLIN (via London), April 6.—(Associated Press.)—The German postal officials have suspended until further notice parcel post service to Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Greece, the Italian colonies, the Dutch West Indies, Panama, Portugal, Spain, Uruguay and Venezuela.

### BERLIN HEARS CHINA AND JAPAN ARE AT WAR; AMBASSADORS DENY IT.

THE HAGUE, April 6.—A report was circulated in Berlin to-day that war had been declared between China and Japan.

The Chinese and the Japanese Ministers at The Hague deny that there is any truth in the report.

### FIVE GERMAN SHIPS SUNK BY RUSSIAN MINES IN BALTIC IN LAST 10 DAYS.

STOCKHOLM, April 6.—Ferry traffic between Trilkeborg and Sassnitz has been discontinued on account of floating mines which have destroyed five German vessels in the last ten days.

## PEGOUD CAPTURES TWO AVIATORS AFTER FIGHT



ADOLPHE PEGOUD.

Brings Down Aeroplane With His Shots—Previously Drove Three Taubes Off.

PARIS, April 6.—(Associated Press.)—Another daring exploit has been added to the long list of those successfully carried out by Adolphe Pegoud, the famous French aviator. He is reported to have attacked and brought down a German Taube near Saint Menchould while alone on patrol duty April 2.

The report says that when Pegoud saw the German approaching he flew rapidly toward the hostile aircraft and sent it to earth with a few well placed shots. Pegoud then landed beside the Taube and took prisoner the German pilot and observer, neither of whom was injured. Earlier in the same day Pegoud is reported to have driven off three other German taubes, one of which had dropped nine bombs on a railroad station.

## MAYOR AND 26 OTHERS GUILTY OF FRAUD

Terre Haute Jury Convicts Roberts and Co-Defendants of Election Corruption.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 6.—Mayor Donn M. Roberts of Terre Haute and the twenty-six co-defendants in the Terre Haute election corruption conspiracy trial were today found guilty by the jury in the United States District Court. The charge was that they had conspired to corrupt the election on Nov. 3, 1914.

Judge Anderson instructed the twenty-seven men found guilty to-day as well as the eight-nine who had pleaded guilty to go to their homes and return to court April 12, when sentences will be pronounced on all.

The verdict was not a surprise. It is considered probable that some of the twenty-seven will appeal.

All of the defendants, many of whom were accompanied by relatives, took the verdict calmly and there was no demonstration of any sort.

### ITALIAN SHIP'S OWNER DENIES SHE WAS SUNK BY GERMAN SUBMARINE.

GENOA, April 6.—The owner of the Luigi Parodi, reported sunk by a German submarine, denies that the vessel has been lost. He says the steamship left Gibraltar on Saturday after being detained there twenty-four hours and that she is due to arrive at the Italian seaport of Savona, twenty-five miles southwest of Genoa.

No further news regarding the Luigi Parodi has been received, but the feeling is gaining ground here that she has not been sunk by the Germans as she was travelling outside the zone of the blockade.

It had been reported that the Italian ship Pina was also sunk by a submarine. This vessel belonged to the firm which owns the Luigi Parodi. The Pina left Naples late in February for Cardiff to take on a cargo of coal, and nothing has been heard from her since then, although the voyage to Cardiff should have taken only about ten days.

### GERMANS TO ASPHYXATE FOES IN TRENCHES WITH NEW GAS IN GRENADES.

AMSTERDAM, April 6.—(United Press.)—Despatches received here to-day from Belgium said the Germans are experimenting with a new kind of asphyxiating gas, to be set off in an enemy's trench by throwing hand grenades.

At Hasselt, the Germans are reported to have fired large numbers of dows in the trenches in their experimental work.

## LONDON AND PARIS BOTH CLAIM GAINS; DENIED IN BERLIN

Gen. Sir John French Reports Taking of Trenches in Fighting at La Basse.

### BATTLES ON THE MEUSE.

Germans Assert That All the Attacks of the French Were Repulsed.

LONDON, April 6.—(United Press.)—British troops operating near La Basse have scored successes in the recent fighting, that "show marked superiority over the enemy, and hence are of great military value," according to an official report from Gen. French, British commander, received here to-day.

On the morning of April 3 British troops exploded mines in the German trenches, destroying 100 yards of earthworks. The Germans were forced to retire and were unable to resume their activity in this region.

In retaliation, the German artillerymen stationed at La Basse have been bombarding the British front heavily. Surprise attacks by both armies are nightly occurrences.

### Paris War Office Reports Successes Near St. Mihiel.

PARIS (via London), April 6.—(Associated Press.)—The statement from the War Office this afternoon is as follows: "Rain and mist continue over the whole front. To the southwest of Vanquais we gained a footing in one of the enemy's works. In the Wood of Alilly, southeast of St. Mihiel, our gain of three successive lines of trenches, already announced, was marked also by the capture of prisoners, a machine gun and a bomb thrower."

"We made progress in the Wood of Brule, eastward of the Wood of A. We have maintained our possession of the positions captured to the northeast of Regneville, already announced."

Berlin Insists That French Attacks Were Repulsed.

BERLIN, via London, April 6.—(Associated Press.)—The following report from the military headquarters was given out to-day: "Since yesterday the French have become particularly active between the Meuse and the Moselle, employing strong forces and a large amount of artillery. They attacked northeast, east and southeast of Verdun, and also at Alilly, Apremont, Flirey and northwest of Pont-a-Mousson."

"Northeast and east of Verdun their attacks did not develop on account of our fire. Southeast of Verdun they were repulsed. On the eastern edge of the Meuse heights the enemy succeeded in obtaining temporarily a foothold in a small part of our outer trenches, but was driven out again during the night."

"The battle in the neighborhood of Alilly and Apremont continued throughout the night without any success to our opponents."

"In the neighborhood of Flirey the fighting was very bitter. Several French attacks were repulsed there. The forest of Le Pêtre, a strong French attack north of the highroad between Flirey and Pont-a-Mousson broke down."

"Notwithstanding the heavy losses which our opponents suffered during the engagement, it must be assumed that in accordance with the recent dispositions of their forces they will continue their attacks in this district, the hopelessness of all their efforts in the Champagne having become clear."

### JOHNSON REFUSES \$200,000 FOR HIS FIGHT PICTURES

(Continued From First Page.)

famous battle took little part in the general celebration of it last night. Willard spent the early part of the evening nightingale with friends from Kansas, after which he had dinner and went early to bed.

The promoters were at the race track until long after midnight counting the gate receipts. The official total is not yet known. The silver coins of all denominations taken in at the race track are piled up in barrels, and alongside of them are stacks of bills, many of them old and dirty and almost falling apart.

### KIDDIES WILL GET AN EDUCATION NOW, SAYS WILLARD'S WIFE.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 6.—If the plans made prior to the big fight are carried out, Jess Willard and his wife will make New York their home and will educate their four children there, Mrs. Willard said in an interview.

## 9,925 GERMAN OFFICERS KILLED; 1,844 BRITISH DEAD

Total Casualties Among German Officers, 31,376; English Losses Put at 5,877.

### SCHEME RAISED \$2,000.

Family Friends Gave Her as High as \$200 on Bait of Inspectorships.

LONDON, April 6.—The Havana Agency at Paris has sent out the following despatch: "An official compilation of the losses of the German officers' corps since the beginning of the war to March 15, taken from German official lists, gives a grand total of 9,925 men killed, wounded and missing, of these 9,925 were killed. The dead include 43 Generals."

"The total of German officers on a peace footing is given as 12,800, so the losses are considerably in excess of half the effective."

LONDON, March 24.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—An officers' casualty list for the fortnight ended March 23 shows that the British army, since the beginning of the war, has had 1,844 officers killed and 3,201 wounded, while 732 have been reported missing. This is a total of 5,877.

During the fortnight in question 301 officers were killed and 465 wounded, while 27 were reported missing.

In some organizations the casualties for the fortnight were particularly heavy. The Cameron Highlanders had 16 officers killed and 17 wounded; the Gordon Highlanders, 9 killed and 23 wounded; the Northampton Regiment, 11 killed and 10 wounded; the Rifle Brigade, 10 killed and 14 wounded; the Royal Irish Rifles, 9 killed and 11 wounded, and the Worcester Regiment, 13 killed and 11 wounded.

### FIRE IN REFORMATORY.

Boys on Randall's Island Put Out the Blaze.

Following out the movements of their customary fire drill, several hundred inmates of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island marched out under guard at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon when flames were discovered in the laundry on the southeast corner of the building. A platoon of a hundred boys, who drill once a week, soon had two lines of boys attached to standpipes, and by the time the fire broke out they were ready to fight.

The inmates returned to the building when the flames were subdued. The laundry was but slightly damaged.

interview here to-day that she expected to join the new champion here without delay and would remain at least as long as his theatrical engagements continue.

"My husband's wonderful fight has just one big victory for me," said Mrs. Willard to-day, after a happy, sleepless night in the little bungalow at Hollywood, near Los Angeles, "and that is that our little ones can have as good an education now as the children of the wealthiest and can be brought up amid surroundings that will help them grow up to be strong and useful men and women."

"I'm sure the first thought that passed through Jess's mind when he knew he had won the championship was 'Little Jess'."

Little Jess, her sixteen months' old son, got a good hug at this point, an attention which he seemed thoroughly to appreciate.

"Look at him," smiled the fond mother. He's a champion himself right now, and I guess he and his big dad ought to be pretty proud of each other."

"Of course it is really too early to talk definitely about our future, but Jess made enough yesterday to carry us through the next fifty years, so I will just wait until I can talk things over with him before we decide what to do. Naturally, Jess intends to make as much out of the theatrical end as he can, and as New York is the theatrical center I think I shall take the children and join him there. Then the children can be educated in New York. We may sell our little bungalow here, but personally I think there are better places than New York in which to bring up children, so maybe after Jess gets through with his theatrical tour we will come back to California to live. Jess has always wanted a nice, quiet home for the children and me."

Neighbors showered Mrs. Willard with congratulations last night and to-day, but what she prized most was a "little cable" from Jess announcing his victory over the negro champion and sending love to her and the children.

## \$3.00 Sunday Excursions TO WASHINGTON

April 18, May 2, 16, 30, June 13

Special Train leaves New York, Pennsylvania Station, 12:30 P. M. Returning, leaves Washington, 4:35 P. M. Tickets on sale preceding each excursion, at local offices and 200 Fifth Ave., New York. For full particulars, apply to the Pennsylvania Station, New York, or the Pennsylvania Station, Washington, D. C.

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## "GET-RICH-QUICK" GIRL MADE FATHER ONE OF HER DUPES

Caroline Klink, 17 Years Old, Who Promised Customs Jobs, Must Serve Term on Island.

### SCHEME RAISED \$2,000.

Family Friends Gave Her as High as \$200 on Bait of Inspectorships.

Caroline Klink, seventeen years old, a stenographer on No. 141 Park Avenue, indicted for violating the United States Criminal Code in representing herself as a stenographer in the Customs House and an officer of the Government, pleaded guilty to-day before Federal Judge Cushman and was sentenced to Blackwell's Island for thirty days. The action against the girl's father, Jacob Klink, who was arrested with his daughter, will be dropped, as investigators are satisfied Klink was a dupe of his daughter and was taken in completely by her imaginative recital.

Miss Klink victimized sixteen of her father's friends out of \$2,000, promising them lucrative positions in the Customs service. She obtained \$175 from George Yost of No. 606 Cortlandt Avenue, the Bronx, by promising him an inspectorship. She also got \$200 from William H. West of Woodside, L. I., by offering a similar inducement. For \$100 she would promise to get a man a position as watchman at \$35 a week, and for \$200 more she guaranteed an inspectorship.

The girl told of a friend named Wilson—some relative of President Wilson, she said—who had obtained for her a position as stenographer with a salary of \$125 a week. Her cousin, she represented, enabled her to buy fowers every day, new furniture and a large wardrobe of expensive clothing.

The girl also told of a William Anderson who promised to marry her and who also held a position high in the customs service. On one occasion she explained that Anderson's mother, a widow, who had taken a fancy to her, had died in Maine and left her a small part of her estate, \$1,700,000 in cash and several houses and a large quantity of jewelry.

Miss Klink even fooled her own father, who was foreman in a large bakery. He gave her \$75 to secure him a position in the customs service last August and immediately resigned his position in the bakery.

He persuaded a number of his friends to give his daughter money for positions and they received recitals on stationery purporting to be that of the customs house and also notices of appointment. The men were supposed to begin work Feb. 1.

When asked by her father why she did not bring home her salary each week the girl explained it had to accumulate until it reached \$3,000, when Anderson would add \$3,000, and the \$6,000 would be the necessary bond which would enable her to accept the lucrative post of assistant cashier. Anderson lived in the Hotel Astor, she said, and she turned over almost all of the money to him.

Investigations disclosed the fact that the girl's story was made of whole cloth. Her father has made restitution to as great an extent as possible.

Miss Klink applied for a stay of execution which was granted by Judge Cushman. This will give her fifteen days in which to make an application to be paroled.

### DUKE OF BRABANT, SON OF BELGIANS' KING, JOINS ARMY AT 14.

DUNKIRK, April 6.—The Duke of Brabant, eldest son of King Albert of Belgium, although only fourteen years of age, has enlisted in the Twelfth Infantry.

He was marching in the ranks with a rifle on his shoulder when the regiment was reviewed by his father, the King, and the Queen at Broqueville.

### HELP WANTED—FEMALE.